

LABOR MEN WANT WILKINSON OUSTED

New Party Denounces Alleged Reactionary Attitude of Postmaster General

'NEW DAY OF FREEDOM'

Platform Promises It and Condemns the 'Money Kings'

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Ill., April 12.—Removal from office of Postmaster General Burleson 'because of his alleged reactionary attitude toward labor, free speech and a free press' was demanded in resolutions adopted today by the convention of the Labor party of Illinois.

The convention by resolution also denounced Harold F. McCormick, of the International Harvester Company, who was accused of employing convalescing soldiers from Fort Sheridan on his Lake Forest estate to break a strike of landscape gardeners, and asked for an investigation by the War Department.

Indorsement was given by the new party to 'a league of nations which will protect the peace which has been won.'

Other resolutions demanded restoration of standard time, employment of soldiers and sailors in road construction, lifting of the Allied blockade against the Central Powers, and the public utilities taken over by the government shall not be returned to private ownership.

Secrecy at the Paris Peace Conference was denounced.

A note of thanks to the Nonpartisan League and to trades movements of North Dakota for their interest in the new Illinois party.

The convention voted in favor of forming a national labor party.

New Party Issues Statement

The new Labor party issued a statement and platform of which the following is an abstract: Labor is the primary and just basis of political responsibility and power. It is not merely the right, but the duty of the workers by hand or brain, to become a political party.

The Labor party is destined to usher in the new day of freedom in the United States—freedom from the grind of poverty, freedom from the ownership of government by big business; freedom from the slave-driving of workers by profiteers, and freedom of the men and women who buy food and clothing and pay rent from exploitation of the hands of the money kings of 'kingless' America.

Room in Party for All Workers

Organized workers are members of it. Unorganized workers are members of it. Clerks, housewives, newspaper men, farmers, school teachers, storekeepers belong to it. Such heads of organization and business concerns as are not exploiters or profiteers belong to it. There is no place in the party for those who are not workers. There is no room within it for all who perform services to society.

The Labor party was organized to assemble into a new majority the men and women who work, but who have been scattered as helpless minorities in the old parties under the leadership of the confidence men of big business.

Hence the organization of the labor party.

Platform of Principles

The first convention of the new state party enunciates a program which includes the following:

Democratic control of industry and commerce for the general good of those who work with hand and brain and the elimination of autocratic domination of the forces of production and interests or bureaucratic agents of government.

The freedom from economic hazard which comes with a minimum wage based upon the cost of living and the right of the worker to maintain, without the labor of mothers and children, himself and his family in health and comfort, with ample provision for recreation and good citizenship.

Leisure in which to enjoy happiness and improve the mind and body by the institution of a maximum working day of eight hours and maximum working week of forty-eight hours.

Equality of men and women in government and industry, with complete enfranchisement of women and equal pay for men and women doing similar work.

Reduction of the cost of living to a just level.

Taxation of land values, but not of improvements.

Public ownership and operation of all public utilities.

A democratic system of public education from kindergarten to university, with free text books.

Abolition of the state Senate.

Abolition of the power of judges to issue and enforce injunctions to deprive citizens of their rights in industrial disputes.

Two Loan Fliers Victims of Fall

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and when he was perhaps only 2000 feet in air, swooped in a wide circle around the building. Then he straightened his course, rose rapidly once more, and headed off towards the southwest after his comrades.

Though the show lasted but a few minutes, it was greatly appreciated by the crowds on the streets. One of the traffic policemen at Penn Square reported that it was a terrible job trying to keep his eye on street traffic and air traffic at once.

At Liberty Loan headquarters the announcement was made that the "circus" had been prevented from giving its exhibition of war flying because of the danger of high winds over the streets of the city. The itinerary of the "circus" is long, and it must be kept moving from place to place on schedule. Therefore it was necessary to leave for Baltimore this morning. The loan of the plane is long, and it must be kept moving from place to place on schedule.

FRANCIS WILSON, ON VISIT, MISSES VETERAN MINSTRELS

Friend of Hughie Dougherty and Frank Dumont Reminisces Over Old-Time Stage in Meteor Dash for Train

As lively and as animated as in the days when he delighted American audiences in his musical comedies, Francis Wilson slipped into Philadelphia last night and just as unostentatiously slipped out again.

He was scheduled for a speech in Witherspoon Hall on the subject "Eugene Field as I Knew Him," and he carried here just long enough to make that speech. In that short time he exerted his old magnetic power which stood him so well to hand in the days of "Ernie" and "The Bachelor's Baby."

The large audience which attended the University Extension lecture cried one moment over Mr. Wilson's wonderful rendering of "Little Boy Blue" and the next moment laughed uproariously at the half-sung, half-talked "Little Peach in an Orchard Grow," both Field masterpieces.

The old voice was there, the old infectious smile, the old serious way of saying funny things. Mr. Wilson had the audience with him from the start and took advantage of the fact to make the acquaintance with the charming personality of Field.

As he said, "I knew and loved Eugene so well myself that I want others to know and love him, too."

No Little Time for Us? Five minutes before the speech and five minutes after it was all the time the famous comedian had to spare, as the 9:40 train carried him away from Broad Street Station.

A reporter knocked at the dressing-room door after his speech and heard an alarmed voice from within exclaim: "Is it a lady?"

Told that the caller was the sister of the sterner sex, the lecturer invited him in. Mr. Wilson was just in the act of taking off his dress shirt and collar, and every fiber of him bespoke hurry, but he was as courteous and charming as if he had been before the fireplace of his own delightful home in Yonkers.

He laughed at the suggestion that he "reminisce" a bit about old days. "That's a pretty steep proposition for ten minutes," he remarked. "And I

must get that 9:40 from Broad street. I'd like to do just that little thing, but I'm afraid I can't."

So a haphazard conversation was carried on, with Mr. Wilson answering questions in one breath and throwing articles of clothing across the room into his bag in the next.

Days Long Gone By

"Frank Dumont? Do I remember him? I should say I do, although I got it wrong when they said I used to play with him at the old theatre. I played at the old Simpson theatre on Arch street, but never at Dumont's. You can say for me that Frank Dumont was more than a great comedian and a great manager. He was a public benefactor as much as any man who gives parks and memorials to any city. He gave Philadelphia people an amusement that is classic and has probably the best means of giving more folks a chance to laugh than any other man in the city."

"Hugh Dougherty was another. I played with him once and I knew him for one of the finest, jolliest, squarest of men. The stage is the poorer for the loss of both."

As to the future of the musical comedy in this country received a brief, but characteristic reply.

"Are the old days coming back? Let's hope so. Sorry to appear to rush, but I've got to get that 9:40 train."

With that he threw his collar and tie into the open bag, jerked it shut and with another word of apology and a flash of the old familiar Wilson grin, he fairly bounced out of the room.

As he came to the stairway in Witherspoon Hall one almost expected that he would try to somersault down its flight as he used to when he was Cadieux, in the immortal "Ernie."

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REED BRIGHT MAY GROW, ROSEN SAYS

Ex-Russian Envoy Warns Ruling Classes of the Rapid Poison

'MUSCOVY A SHAMBLES'

By the Associated Press

New York, April 12.—Baron Rosen, formerly Russian ambassador to the United States and one of the peace plenipotentiaries who settled the treaty between Russia and Japan, in an address today before the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce—his first public utterance since arriving in America an exile from his native land—said it was "deadly poison of Bolshevism which brought on the defeat of Russia and next of Germany" and that its "sudden rise and stupendous growth" should be a solemn warning to the ruling classes in all belligerent countries.

"Russia as a political entity has temporarily ceased to exist," said Baron Rosen. "There is at present no political party in any body of men which could be held to be entitled to enter upon international engagements in the name of Russia and the Russian nation—least of all, that small group of demented fanatics, with their following of murderous bandits, who have usurped power by violence, who maintain their tyranny by a reign of terrorism such as the world has never known, who have completely ruined and destroyed the social fabric of the state, and who have turned what was once the empire of Russia into a wilderness of primitive barbarism—a prison, a lunatic asylum and a slaughter house."

"The germs of this deadly disease, Bolshevism, although lying dormant, were present and are still everywhere," said Baron Rosen. "Bred and nurtured by the atmosphere of social unrest, an inevitable accompaniment of the wonderful achievements of modern civilization which are doing so much to emphasize and render more glaring the contrast between the luxury and ease of the few and the want and limitations of the many, condemned to life of incessant toil, joyless monotony and anxious insecurity."

Reports Short of Reality

The Baron, who recently arrived here from Stockholm, whither he had fled with his wife and daughter, said "the appalling gravity of the Russian situation cannot possibly be exaggerated," and that the official reports of the British Consul General Lockart, recently published, "are sufficient to make one's hair stand on end," but they fall far short of the reality of affairs under the Bolshevik regime.

"Defeat of the Russian army did not cause the 'disease,'" Baron Rosen explained, saying "it was the prolongation of the war, with its attendant suffering and misery, which created among the fifteen million to seventeen million Russian soldiers—representatives of the peasantry which constituted the bulk of the population of Russia and which was the mainstay of her power and prosperity—the conditions leading up to the revolution of March, 1917, which, although inspired by the Duma leaders from very opposite motives, was actually accompanied by the mutinous garrison and revolutionary workmen of Petrograd and was an expression of the revolt of the people against the war."

Strong Dictator First Needed

Discussing the problem of the immediate future of Russia, the ex-ambassador said it is "one of unexampled difficulty." Its solution is required in the interest of all mankind, he asserted, adding that "if Bolshevism is not now extirpated root and branch, and if it is suffered to spread any further, it might ultimately come to mean the doom of our race and civilization."

"For the present the only glimmer of hope seems to lie in the evolution out of the prevailing chaos of a military dictatorship such as must always be the outcome of a prolonged state of anarchy, if the teachings of history are to be believed. Some indications of the possibility of a similar development are already discernible. Admiral Koltchak, the head of the Siberian Government, having of late secured the submission to this authority of General Denikine, of the Kuban Cossacks, and Krasnoff, of the Cossacks of the Don, has, it seems, begun to use in his public utterances the firm language of a dictatorship, conscious of his power and determined to render his will supreme."

Completed Plan to Be Published

Continued from Page One

as those present as having been of a dramatic character. It closed with a speech by President Wilson deprecating the opposition which had been given and upholding the doctrine as one of the great bulwarks against absolutism.

The debate came late in the session, after other subjects had been passed.

The British attitude had been in doubt until the last, but Lord Robert Cecil turned the scales by announcing that he saw no objection to the amendment in the form presented by the President.

M. Larnaud, of the French delegation, followed Lord Robert with objections to inserting the Monroe Doctrine. The President paid the closest attention to the opposition to the amendment and let it be known that he was in favor of his speech. The President spoke with great earnestness and with some evidence of feeling.

He said the Monroe Doctrine was enunciated to combat the Holy Alliance and to hold back the threat of absolutism which was then menacing Europe and seeking to spread its abhorrent power to the western Hemisphere.

It served its purpose in keeping this absolute power from the western world. One of its great purposes, he said, was to maintain territorial and political integrity, and, having served its great purpose in the western world, it was now being brought to the lands which had felt the hand of absolutism and militarism.

It was a source of surprise and discouragement, he said, to hear the opposition expressed to such a doctrine and such a purpose.

The President's speech closed the discussion. There was no vote, and when there were no further remarks the chairman of the meeting said amendment would be considered adopted. The commission then took up the next article of the covenant.

The Constantinople correspondent of the

DIED ARMISTICE DAY AS HE'D EXPECTED

Private Jones Sent Remembrances to Sister by Pal, Glimpsing Long Trail's End

OTHER CASUALTIES HERE

Private Samuel J. Jones, of this city, who died in action on the last day of the war, had a feeling he would never return when he was going forward for the final attack.

This was learned today when Private Connie Brennan, a former pal of Jones, delivered a package to Mrs. William J. Kelly, 428 Jackson street. Mrs. Kelly is a sister of the dead hero.

"This package," said Brennan, as he handed it to his chum's sister, "was given me to be delivered to you as a last favor to your brother. I was going to the rear on November 11 and I met Sammie advancing for an attack. He said, 'Boy, I don't think I shall come back; give this to my sister if you ever reach Philadelphia.'"

Fell at River's Brink

According to the War Department and to Brennan, Private Jones was killed a few hours later. His unit, Company G, 146th Infantry, had attempted to cross a river when concealed boche machine-guns on the opposite banks opened fire. Jones was among the first to fall. Brennan was a member of the same unit. His home is also here in Philadelphia.

Private Jones was twenty-five years old. He had lived with his sister at

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Of Interest to Philadelphians. Our Annual Silver Sale will begin on Monday, April 14th, and continue for one week. A large assortment of sterling silver and silver plated ware at greatly reduced prices will be offered. S. Kind & Sons, 1110 Chestnut St. DIAMOND MERCHANTS—JEWELERS—SILVERSMITHS

Bolshevism Seen Among U. S. Troops

Continued from Page One

ing these questions and General March said he was extremely anxious to secure one. "In my long service," General March said, "I don't recall another instance where American soldiers did not want to go into a fight. They always have said 'Lead us to it.'"

Military Question Solved

A report from Murmansk dated March 28 said the Onda bridge on the railroad south of Murmansk had been rebuilt, restoring communication with the southernmost post of the Allies.

While the actual situation of the small commands of the expedition in north Russia is not known, General March said the reopening of communication to the south over the Onda bridge solved any military question, since it afforded a direct line for supply and re-enforcements. Communication between Murmansk and Archangel is being kept open with the assistance of icebreakers.

General March did not indicate what the latest reports showed as to the present state of discipline among the American force.

Reds Preparing Big Offensive

Extensive preparations by the Bolshevik Government of Russia for a big military offensive this spring were described in official dispatches received here today, based upon a summary of information reaching the Scandinavian countries.

The Bolsheviks were said to be getting ready for an offensive on the Murmansk front as soon as weather permitted and to be strengthening the forces already facing the Allies in the Archangel region.

Suspension of railway transportation in Russia was declared to be due not merely to economic causes, but also to permit large troop movements. Extraordinary measures also are being taken in the gun and ammunition factories to increase the output, men refusing to work being treated with loss of food or even death.

In western Russia whole new armies are being organized, it was said, many former war prisoners being mobilized along with new detachments.

Bolshevik forces were said to be suffering heavy losses in dead and wounded in conquering northern Lithuania, despite their numerical superiority. Mutinies were reported to be frequent.



Why does this yellow man have white teeth—

Nature Protects Teeth. Savage peoples have perfect teeth. That is because, their diet consists of natural food of distinctive flavor with a great deal of raw fruit. Nature's way of protecting teeth is the only way.



While this white man has yellow teeth?

Civilization Ruins Teeth. Civilized people eat soft, sweet, sticky food which adheres to the teeth and decays, forming acids which destroy tooth enamel. Most modern dentifrices actually harm teeth, by defeating Nature's method of protecting them.

Theories are dangerous—Principles are safe

THEORY is clever guess work—principles are scientific facts. Theories are as likely to be wrong as right—principles are always right.

Mennen Cream Dentifrice is based upon a principle—new, radical, revolutionary—right.

This principle is the product of the researches and discoveries of H. P. Pickering, M. D., Ch. B., M. D. S. (Birmingham), L. D. S. (England), recognized as one of the world's leading authorities on Dental Science. Dr. Pickering's conclusions, which are accepted by the profession of dentistry, are as follows:

A. Among the principal causes of tooth decay are the acids of food fermentation.

B. The only natural and effective agent that can neutralize and render harmless these acids, is a copious and constant flow of saliva.

C. A strongly alkaline dentifrice (practically all dentifrices are alkaline) is dangerous because it partially paralyzes the salivary glands and checks the secretion and flow of saliva, thus interfering with Nature's method of protecting the teeth.

Mennen Cream Dentifrice is based upon Dr. Pickering's principles.

It is absolutely non-alkaline. It does not check the flow of saliva. It cleanses, whitens and polishes the teeth wonderfully, without scouring or grinding the enamel.

It emulsifies and breaks down tartar formations and mucin plaques.

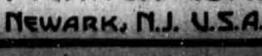
It introduces into the mouth a quantity of mild fruit acid, which dissolves in contact with water and exerts a stimulating influence on the salivary glands, increasing the secretion, flow and alkalinity of the saliva, thus aiding Nature to destroy the acids of food decay.

Mennen's has a 20% content of alcohol which serves as an antiseptic deodorant and conditioner of the gums. Aromatic oils make Mennen's pleasant to use—cooling, refreshing and with a delightful after-taste.

The reason you may like your present dentifrice is probably because of an agreeable taste.

If it is alkaline, it is not benefiting your teeth but is harming them because its formula is based upon a wrong theory. Mennen's is a equally agreeable and it will benefit your teeth because it is in accord with Nature's laws. It is right in principle.

Try one tube. Immediate results will convince you. Permanent results will show in cleaner, whiter, sounder teeth.



THE MENNEN COMPANY NEWARK, N. J. U.S.A.

INTER-ALLIED MEDAL FOR EVERY FIGHTER

Design Approved, Says General March—U. S. to Issue Badges Soon

Washington, April 12.—(By A. P.) After minutes of conferences with the Allied governments, General March announced today, a design of a medal has been approved for issuance to every soldier who participated in the great war on the Allied side.

The obverse design will be similar for all countries but may differ in detail on the reverse for the various armies.

The obverse will bear a winged Victory, and the reverse the words "the great war for civilization" and the arms of the Allies. The campaign ribbon will be a "double rainbow" series, with the red in the center. This ribbon will be similar for all armies and will be issued soon in the United States.

A large lapel button of a star in a wreath for civilians also has been adopted. Those wounded in action will wear one of silver.

The design for the victory medal has been turned over to the National Art Commission, of which Charles Dana Gibson is chairman.

Participation in important engagements will be indicated by clasps on the ribbon.

For the service ribbons stars will represent these engagements. Citations will be shown by a small silver star for each one.

The engagements, selected by General Pershing, are:

"Somme defensive, Lys defensive, Aisne defensive (Chemin-des-Dames and northeast of Rheims), Montdidier-Verdun defensive, Champagne-Marne defensive, Aisne-Marne offensive, Somme offensive, Oise-Aisne offensive, Ypres-Lys offensive, St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive and the battle of Vittorio-Veneto, Italy.

"We propose," said General March, "to award this medal to all officers, enlisted men and field clerks who served on active duty at least fifteen days at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, in the army of the United States and whose service in the army was preferable."

"As it will take some little time to develop the medal itself, the ribbon will be awarded first, as soon as it can be produced."

ANNOUNCE 16 MORE STATE CASUALTIES

Soldiers From Various Counties of Pennsylvania Sustained Slight Wounds

Washington, April 12.—Casualties announced today include the following from Pennsylvania:

OFFICERS' LIST

Wounded Slightly

CAPTAIN—David W. Morgan, Bethlehem. LIEUTENANT—William A. Aehlschlaeger, 4810 North Franklin street, Philadelphia.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Wounded Severely

PRIVATE—Angelo Dismant, Pittston.

Wounded Slightly

SERGEANT—E. J. Daniels, Pottsville. CORPORAL—Russell R. Feltz, Washington. PRIVATE—Benjamin E. Newman, Lancaster. PRIVATE—Joseph Miller, 1018 East Montgomery avenue, Philadelphia. PRIVATE—Frederick Stanton, Joseph D. Smith, Old Forge, Andrew Vitman, South Lancaster. PRIVATE—Charles Wagner, Lancaster.

Returned to Duty (Previously Reported Missing in Action)

SERGEANT—Bruce C. Stump, Center Hill.

ANTOINE DU PONT, ENGINEER, IS DEAD

Brother of T. Coleman and a Street Railway Expert, He Passes Away in Cleveland

Cleveland, O., April 12.—(By A. P.) Antoine B. du Pont, street railway expert, inventor and engineer